established in England, and played their part, Israel Lyons the Younger, son of the Instructor in Hebrew at the University of Cambridge, and a well-known botanist in his day, accompanied Captain Phipps (subsequently Lord Mulgrave) as principal astronomer, in his Arctic Expedition in 1773. Among the other members was a diminutive midshipman named Horatio Nelson, who had on that occasion his classical encounter with a polar bear.

It was not long after that Captain Moses Ximenes (subsequently Sir Maurice Ximenes, and father of Lieutenant General Sir David Ximenes) led a band of adventurers who proposed to establish a colony in West Africa. One of his principal lieutenants was Joshua Montefiore (subsequently the first Jew to hold a commission in the British army, who distinguished himself in the West Indian campaign in 1809). The latter not only took charge of the military side of the enterprise, but also published a lively account of it. The party occupied the island of Bulama and raised the British flag; but after several conflicts with the natives they were compelled to withdraw. It was characteristic that one of Montefiore's first cares, immediately after landing, had been to organise an educational system for the children of his companions.

The next generation provides us with the adventurous figure of Nathaniel Isaacs, born in Canterbury in 1808. In 1822, he left England for St. Helena, where his uncle, Saul Solomon (one of Napoleon's few

intimates on the island) was Consul for Prance and Holland. Here he struck up a great friendship with Lieutenant King, R.N., whom he accompanied on an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope in 1825 to trace Lieutenant Farewell. They were shipwrecked off the coast of Natal, and before long Isaacs was engrossed in a career of exploration and adventure. For seven years he travelled through the Zulu